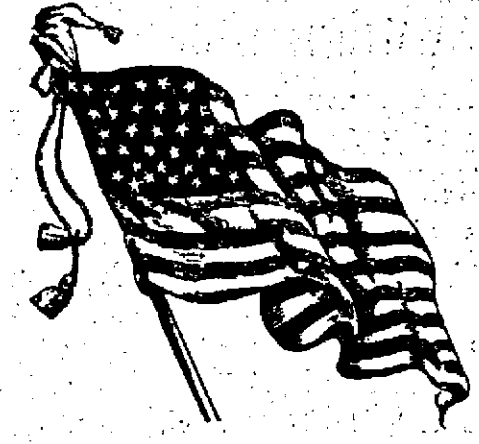


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
AT
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOLT. HERMAN BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reported Changes in the Army and Cabinet.

The New York Herald again reports that McClellan is to be recalled and placed at the head of the army; and further that the cabinet is to be reorganized upon a conservative basis, with Mr. Seward at its head.

Whether there is any truth in this prediction, is a matter of uncertainty. No friend of the administration, at least in the party that elected it, can deny or affirm the truth of the statement, as it is said that the administration seeks no counsel from its political friends.

All the better can we do to vote for the measures it deems necessary for the suppression of the rebellion and hold it accountable. That is the policy of the republican party in congress, according to the statement of Senator Grimes.

The New York Herald may, therefore, know as much about the future policy of the government as any one, and may be correct in its announcement. We hope it will prove a false prophet, and that neither Gen. McClellan will be recalled nor the cabinet altered more conservatively than it is.

Considering that conservatism means, at this time, as little harm to the rebels as possible, and the salvation of slavery, whether the Union is saved or not, the country has had enough of it. It can scarcely stand another month of such policy, and if the change is to be made in that direction the people will be driven almost to despair.

The crisis of the fate of the Union, just now, hangs trembling in the balance. Give us vigor in war now, Mr. Lincoln, and not McClellan in the army, and more of Mr. Seward's ideas in the cabinet. Have they not been tried these two years and been found wanting? In God's name, have the people not sacrificed enough, that these dreamers and politicians should still go on with their methods? Why repeat the worn out policy of these men? It is not diplomacy and eternal delays that will win; these only give the rebels time to strengthen themselves, and foreign enemies opportunities of interference. We want war, with all the energy that the nation possesses; and we want Fremont, and Butler, and Rosecrans to direct the storm which shall rain destruction upon the rebels, and not soft-handed McClellan, nor smiling, fair-weather Mr. Seward, who sends messages to the bloody traitors at Richmond that he would be glad to see them back in the senate again.

How to Direct Your Letters.—The Monroe Sentinel says: Letters for the 22d regiment should be directed "Co., 22d Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf., Nashville, Tenn., and in the corner should be written, in addition to the above, 'Coburn's Brigade, Baird's Division, Granger's Corps, Army of the Cumberland.' By observing this rule letters will reach their destination much quicker and more certainly than they otherwise would.

The 16th Wisconsin.—On the 8th inst., the 16th Wisconsin was at Franklin, Tennessee, being sent thither with other troops, with a view to cutting off the retreat of the rebel force which recently attacked Fort Donelson. From thence they expected to move towards Columbia. Col. Hays, of the 16th, was in command of the brigade.

The proper address of the regiment is 2d brigade, 1st division army of the Cumberland, via Murfreesboro, Franklin, Tenn.

Want Ours of Our Country.—The Minnesotans want us to give Douglas county to them, so that they can have a port on Lake Superior, and they have dispatched a commissioner, with a memorial to Madison, to ask the favor of us.

The gold discoveries of New Zealand are proving exceedingly rich, and emigrants are rushing thither by thousands.

The New Bedford Mercury says that Miss Lavinia Warren's fingers are all thumbs. The farmers of central Ohio are making arrangements to cultivate flax largely the coming season.

Tom Thumb and lady arrived at Washington Thursday evening. There was a ball in progress at Willard's, to which the little folks were invited. The self-possession of the brigadier and the graceful unconsciousness of his bride, as they circled the room through a column of gigantic admirers, their diminutiveness and their successful costume, stopped the dancing and turned the festive occasion into whispered discussions of problems in natural history.

On Monday last Mr. Benjamin Bushnell, of Herkimer, New York, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on the village skating park. Mr. B. skated around the park with a little assistance, and apologized for not doing as well as the rest, saying it was some little time since he had had on skates—just seventy years ago this winter, he believed.

The Louisville Democrat, good authority, says that the contemplated democratic convention is a fraud. It is a treacherous movement thinly disguised. Loyal democrats entirely repudiate it.

Legislative Summary.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.
SENATE.—Another memorial was presented for the repeal of the law requiring the publication of the delinquent tax lists, this time by Sen. Vilas, from the board of supervisors of Manitowish County. Joint resolutions were introduced inviting the superintendents of the blind and of the deaf and dumb asylums to exhibit their pupils before the legislature at its present session. Sen. Clark introduced a resolution for another \$10 worth of postage stamps for each senator. Sen. Rich introduced a joint resolution that no new business be acted on after the 3d of March, and that the 16th of March be fixed as the day of final adjournment. These resolutions all lie over till tomorrow.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed: In relation to assessment and collection of taxes; to amend section 7 of chapter 124, revised statutes, in regard to "commencement of civil actions;" Sen. Bohan's bill to extend aid to the families of drafted men—Sen. Kelsey informing the senate that the secretary of state had decided that drafted men could obtain under existing laws the same aid for their families now extended to the families of volunteers.

The time for the consideration of the political resolutions, was changed from tomorrow evening to a week from next Friday evening.

ASSEMBLY.—The whole forenoon, until past 12 o'clock, was occupied in determining whether a set of resolutions transmitted to the assembly from the common council of Milwaukee, endorsing and commending the political doctrines embodied in the late message of Gov. Seymour of New York, should be printed in full on the journal of proceedings. After motions to adjourn, calls of the house, and points of order too numerous to mention, the house decided not to print the resolutions.

The bill respecting civil actions against persons in the military service, designed to meet the objection of the supreme court to former act on the same subject, was passed.—Journal.

The Premium on Gold.

The secession sympathizers are making much ado about the speculative operations in gold which are carried on by the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street, and of course participated in to some extent by the lesser sharks in other cities and towns throughout the country. They insist that paper money, including government treasury notes, is depreciated in proportion to the premium paid on coin. That this is a fallacy, business men understand perfectly well; but these unprincipled butchers would to prejudice those who do not give much thought to the subject, against an administration which has been forced to thus pledge the public faith and credit, to subvert a rebellion which was in the outset, and still is, encouraged by their own diabolical schemes and machinations.

We find a very lucid exposition of this matter and of the laws and principles governing the premium and discount in the daily Leader which we publish at full length. We bespeak for it a careful perusal.

"Many persons have thoughtlessly fallen into an error respecting the relative value of gold and our current paper money. This needs correction, especially as rebel sympathizers and croakers are continually harping upon the 'ruinous depreciation of paper money.' These speculators in Wall street have, by earnest and persevering effort, finally succeeded in pushing gold up in the stock market to some sixty per cent premium over legal tender notes, and the daring spirit of speculation so rife in the eastern money market has advanced still further.

"Therewith these white-livered 'pence sneaks' of the north, (vide Davis' message,) publish broadcast over the land that gold is sixty per cent premium, and that consequently paper money is at the same discount, and only worth forty cents on the dollar. At the first glance this assumption seems correct to many. It is, nevertheless, a fallacy. It is totally false, and these advisers and abettors of treason are either shamefully ignorant, or maliciously given to lying in their statements. We think they have a sprinkling of both infirmities in their 'constitutions.'

"Admitting that gold is sixty per cent premium, it does not, by any means, follow that paper money is sixty per cent discount. A moment's consideration will show this. For, if paper money is at sixty per cent discount, or, in other words, is worth only forty cents on the dollar, then one hundred dollars of paper money will purchase only forty dollars of gold. Is that all that it will buy? Certainly not. Gold being worth sixty per cent premium, the forty dollars will be worth only an advance of sixty per cent on itself—in other words, it will be worth just sixty-four dollars in paper money.

"But, according to the statement of Mr. Seaton, one hundred dollars in gold is worth \$100 of paper, whereas it is worth only \$64 of paper money. Allowing, then, the highest premium claimed, \$40 in gold will not be worth \$100 in paper money until the premium on gold has risen to 150 per cent.

"To illustrate further: The principle involved is the same as in the following transaction: A has a hundred dollar horse. This horse he sells to B for \$125. A has made twenty-five per cent premium. Afterwards B sells the horse to C for \$100. B loses by this sale—how much? Only twenty per cent. But if A made and B lost each the same amount of twenty-five dollars, why is not their per cent the same? Because they had different amounts invested, upon which amounts the rate per cent depended.

"Discount ceases at one hundred per cent, for take one hundred from one hundred and nothing remains; but premium is unlimited, and may increase to any conceivable amount. Having given a hint upon the subject, let us see how disposed may carry out further.

"We add a brief table, omitting the fractions, from which can readily be ascertained the corresponding discount on paper currency, when gold is at given premium:

When gold commands	10 per cent. prem. paper money is 9 per cent. discount
20	17
30	23
40	29
50	35
60	41
70	47
80	53
90	59
100	65

Thus admitting that gold is the proper standard of value in money matters, (which at present it is not, but has only a speculative value,) we see that although gold is sixty per cent premium, paper money is only thirty-eight per cent discount.

We offer these hints and suggestions that those who read them may not be deceived by the perverse lying of secessionists and their deluded followers, who while they do the currency of their own government, to the influence of whose fostering care they owe their past prosperity and present protection, stand ever ready, like Esau of old, to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, or faithless as their older brother, Judas, seek to betray their country, stabled in the house of its friends, and take their bribe therefor in these same despised legal tender notes.

BANKER.

General Brown, the gallant defender of Springfield, Mo., has almost wholly recovered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office: Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The new gunboat Indiana followed the example of the Queen of the West, and ran the blockade at Vicksburg. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at 11 o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but, manned by unquailing hearts, she started on her perilous voyage, with watchful eyes on her. The Indiana, in spite of the precautions, was seen. The signal came from the battery to battery, the roar of artillery and the iron rain. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, which defiantly floated, dark, sullen and determined, down the Mississippi. The deep, deafening reverberations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mighty was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant.

The Indiana safely passed the fiery ordeal and reached her destination, the mouth of the canal. It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

Cairo, Feb. 18.

Special to Chicago Journal.—There has been no arrival from Memphis since last evening.

The steamer Ruth goes down to-day with four paymasters and several millions of dollars on board enough, it is said, to complete the payment of all the troops. Nearly thirty millions have passed to the army below within the last fortnight.

We understand that three dredging machines are now on the way to this place from Louisville. One is expected to arrive this evening. They are, no doubt, intended for use in another quarter—probably Vicksburg.

Some twenty-five government mules have been condemned and shot here within the last few days. They were said to have the glanders.

Cairo, Feb. 17.

The case of Knox of the New York Herald, is not yet disposed of. It is said that correspondents by telegraph that important movements are taking place in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and that the rebels in a short time will be forced to either evacuate or surrender that place. There may be poetry in this, but we give it as we get it. There is no doubt that our forces are busy, and that the general health is improving.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A lawyer, named McLinty, of this city, was summoned before the United States grand jury yesterday and refused to testify with reference to his connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle, or reveal any of the signs, passwords, or secret obligations of the order, and in consequence thereof, he was committed to the jail, where he still remains, declaring that he would die first, and would lay in jail and rot. The court gave him 24 hours to consider over the matter and decide whether he would answer or go to jail. Other witnesses are said to be refusing up on the ground of fear for their lives, &c., if they divulge anything. All agree that each member is sworn to support the democratic nominees for offices, oppose this abolition war, and say that they have signs by which each other can be known in battle, &c.

The copperheads are terribly exercised about it. While the republican administration has ignored politics in its appointments since the commencement of the rebellion, the incoming administration, has turned out every single republican and Union man where they had the power, and supplied his place with a genuine copperhead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is general rejoicing over the unanimous vote of the senate to-night. The democrats were expected to oppose it bitterly, but they did not suppose it would be put on its passage and so went off about 10 or 11 o'clock at night to a party at Count Mercier's. The loyal border statesmen, however, with republicans made up a majority and put the bill through by a vote at midnight. It exempts nobody on account of official position, except the president, cabinet officers, members of the judiciary and governors. The attempt to exempt clergymen was voted down by a large majority, as also was an attempt to exempt congressmen and members of the state legislatures. It contains, however, a provision for paying the government a sum of money, where the conscript cannot go, where a substitute. The exemptions are purely all in behalf of poor, and persons having poor dependent families in charge. It is expected that these features will render it remarkably popular. It is considered that the house will probably pass it without any amendment, and put it through under the previous question.

The house acted this evening upon the senate's amendments to the finance bill.

They agreed to the senate's amendment, that interest on the interest-bearing notes should be paid in legal tenders, and non-concurred in the following:

First.—The provision making interest-bearing notes also a legal tender.

Second.—The senate's amendment cutting down the amount of legal tenders from two hundred to fifty millions.

Third.—The senate's amendments to the house bank taxation section with the gradual scale.

The whole matter will now go to the committee of conference, when the senate is likely to carry most of its points. If Mr. Chase urges them as administrative necessities, it will be sure to go. Gold speculators are professing that in the meanwhile gold will go up again.

The house expected to take up Mr. Sherman's bank bill to-morrow, when its friends claim it will go through with little or no opposition on the republican side.

Mr. Grimes' senate bill was passed by the senate to-day, to authorize the President in all civil and foreign wars to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and establish such rules and regulations for the government and the control thereof, as he may deem expedient. Mr. Grimes, besides urging the bill on other grounds, said he wished to give the administration all the means and appliances for all contingencies, and then hold the President and cabinet strictly responsible for their use, and demand of them success.

Collamer and McCall supported the measure in speeches; Sumner, Dixon and Garret Davis opposed. The measure was carried by five to one.

The latest advices from the City of Mexico are up to the 9th of January, when an attack was daily expected on Puebla, which was regarded as having sufficient garrison and fortifications to resist the French, who were approaching 20,000 strong.

The committee on the conduct of the war will probably recommend not to print their report about Franklin's interference with Fremont's plan at Fredericksburg, and subsequently, for the sake of the good of several.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.

Gen. Davidson has communicated a letter to headquarters containing important information of the expedition to Batesville. It returned without loss, after wounding ten rebels and killing five. Forty prisoners were taken, including two captains and one lieutenant colonel. They were badly frightened and paroled. Hindman has once been ordered to Vicksburg, but his men refused to go. Three hundred froze to death on their retreat from Van Buren. Two hundred deserters are concealed in the cane and brush within twenty miles of Batesville. A few came into our lines. Many more would have done so, but our stay was too short. The federal army can be subsisted within twenty-five miles of Jackson, port in the village, six months, at the rate of 3,000 rations of corn per day. There are miles within six miles of Batesville sufficient to grind 1,200 bushels of corn daily. Mamrudeus has stripped the country of all good horses and mules.

CINCINNATI, February 17.

The will of Nicholas Longworth was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves all his property to his widow and children, and not one cent to any charitable or benevolent object. His estate is estimated from six to seven millions. He leaves his widow the homestead, and an annuity of \$6,000, free from all taxes. The balance is divided between his son Joseph Longworth, his daughters, Mrs. Plagg and Mrs. Larz Anderson, and his grand-son, John L. Stettin.

He gives his faithful colored servant, who has been with him over twenty years, the pious sum of \$500. To the children of a deceased sister he gives \$500 each. The will was executed in 1859, with a codicil in 1862. From his great wealth, it was supposed that he would have endowed or founded some college, hospital, or other public institutions, or legacies to the many benevolent societies in our city, but he has not. His charitable acts during his life time were few, and were more the results of his eccentricities than of genuine benevolence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 9.

Enlistments in the negro brigade have fallen off considerably of late, and General Hunter, who is determined to do all he can to realize his famous prophecy of last year, has ordered that all adult negroes in the department capable of bearing arms shall be at once drafted into the military service. He deems this measure to be justified by military necessity. The negroes themselves are of more service to the government as soldiers than as idlers and hangers on, and under the restrictions of military discipline they will be best fitted to enjoy the liberty which has been conferred upon them.

The draft is to be made at an early day. The plantations are to be left to the care of the women, who are to constitute the agricultural force hereafter. Only such negroes as are in the employ of the quartermasters, and indispensable as wharfmen, light-men, teamsters, and laborers, are to be exempt. With diligence and thoroughness in the work, probably four or five thousand contrabands will find themselves in the meshes of a soldier's uniform within the coming month.

An important nocturnal reconnaissance of the rebel fortifications was recently made. Charleston is a second Sebastopol. It is defended by over a thousand guns, many of them of improved European fabric. Every island, point, river, creek, and swamp in proximity to Charleston is commanded by hostile cannon. Fort Moultrie is iron-cased on the harbor front, and the whole work is bomb proof. The rebels have two ramps and one iron-cased battery, the latter mounting eight 100 pounder rifled cannon, for the defence of the harbor.

The casemated tier of guns at Fort Sumter is clothed in iron armor. Parallel bars of railroad iron traverse this iron coating, perpendicularly, from the base to the upper line. The embrasures are protected by massive projections of the same material, presenting acute angles at every side. The rebel batteries are fully garrisoned. The rebel army now in Charleston and the fortifications thereof is about 35,000 strong, and this force is being rapidly augmented.

To capture Charleston our military and naval commanders think it will take a large naval and land force, and will occupy a period of six weeks or two months. That it can be captured they have no doubt, notwithstanding its seeming impregnability.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 19.

The Herald's special says the president intends to restore McClellan to the head of the army, next month, and reorganize the cabinet on a conservative basis, with Seward in his present position.

It is generally believed in the conference committee on the finance bill that the senate will concede to the house the three hundred million legal tenders, that the house will concede to the senate the bank bill and one per cent tax on bank circulation.

Extracts from rebel papers: In the confederate congress, Foote, of Tenn., offered a resolution to the effect that President Davis shall, on or before May 1st, withdraw the present diplomatic agents from every foreign country, and the governments of which shall be no longer allowed to exercise consular powers, except upon an ex-consultar asked for at the hands of the confederate states and granted by the same.

The resolution further declares that the conduct of the emperor of France, in proposing to European powers to unite with him in mediation has been highly gratifying, both to the government and the people of the confederate states.

The tons of the Richmond journals generally indicates want of hope and spirit. All prospects of foreign mediation seem to be given up, and the present is considered the most critical period of the whole war. According to Richmond papers, information has been received there that the entire army of the Potomac is evacuating its position, and being divided between Washington and Fort Monroe.

NEWARK, Feb. 13.

The enemy are putting up batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the purpose of protecting their men when they commence to pull their bridges across the river. Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Frankfort says: "The rebels assembled here to-day, for the purpose of making nominations for the August elections. The house refused the use of the hall by the secessionists. They rented the theatre. Delegates from forty counties are present."

David Merrill was elected chairman.

On taking the chair he said he hoped the convention would do nothing that good loyal citizens should not do. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers with fixed bayonets formed in front of the theatre.

When a call of counties was made, Gilbert read the following order: Reliable information having been received at headquarters that a number of emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here not residents, or members of the legislature, or officers of the state government, or persons who to report their names and their headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the government.

Col. Gilbert took the stand and said: "To facilitate proceedings and save the convention trouble, he wished his adjutant would take the names of delegates. He said there are those here who we know to be rebels of the worst kind, under the disguised name of democrats. You have assembled here with the hope of perfecting your designs, but it will not do. Repudiated by the legislature who have refused you the use of their hall and democratic newspapers, scorn and disown you; there is no use in your holding a convention in Kentucky. There will be none but men of undoubted loyalty to the government allowed to run for any office. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and to avoid difficulty you will disperse to your homes, and in future desert from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon our state."

After Col. Gilbert had spoken an attempt was made to offer resolutions which were respectfully declined by Col. Gilbert. The body then adjourned. There is some excitement in the city, but no noise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The rebels are working with great energy. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite Falmouth on the low ground near the river, and are continuing them along the river bank in front of Fredericksburg. Jackson's force is said to be two miles south of Fredericksburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.

The senate to-day unanimously passed resolutions protesting against interference with any California land claim. A trial of the capacity of California to produce cotton will be made this season. Five to ten acre tracts will be planted in various places in the Sacramento valley; one field of 20 acres near Stockton. Different varieties of seed will be used.

Portland, Oregon, dates to the 11th have been received. Snow in Florence, Salmon river, is five feet deep. The people are plowing about Lewiston. New diggings have been found near Prairie City, producing rich and extensive fields.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Boston, Feb. 19.

The Alabama burned the brig Castellan near Guadalupe Calcehucos on the 27th ult., off Altonfild Rock. The crew were killed at St. Domingo City. Semmes took her to the Tortugas. The Alabama also burned on the 26th ult. the barque Golden Era of New York for Aspinwall, also, the schooner Havana of Boston, was captured by a privateer, probably the Retribution, on the 31st of May. The crew were safely landed.

Louisville, Feb. 19.

Returned cotton buyers report that the Mississippi legislature has made it a penal offense to sell cotton, except to the confederate states.

New York, Feb. 19.

The World's Memphis correspondent writes concerning Vicksburg operations that there three plans under consideration. The one which will probably be adopted is to enter Lake Providence, 75 miles above Vicksburg, cutting one or more channels, reach the Tazues and Macons bayous, which form the outlet of the Mississippi into the Black river. The latter is a tributary of Red river. If so it would probably result in turning the Mississippi into the Atchafalaya river, thus making the latter the great river of the continent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Feb. 18.

The Richmond Dispatch says, editorially: "The north are fighting as much for self preservation as the south is against subjugation; that the time has passed when the national government sought to extinguish the south. The further prosecution of the war is to save the north from the avalanche of ruin which the success of the south must precipitate."

Another article denounces John Van Buren for turning a political samsault, and repudiates all idea of mediation, recalculation and intervention as tending to relax action, and the efforts towards filling up the ranks of the army. It says the present is the most critical period of the war.

New York, Feb. 19.

Flour 10c better, 7,604 7/8 extra extra; 7,604 1/2 R. H. O. What 14c better, 1,441 1/2 Chicago spring; 1,634 1/2 Mill wheat club; 1,724 1/2 red winter. Corn 10c better, 95a 6/8. Pork firmer. Whisky firm, 65a 7/8. Stocks lower: Gold 62 1/2.

(From the London Daily News, January 21.)

THE MURDER OF NICHOLAS AT MURFREESBORO.—The wanted murder, near Murfreesboro, of twenty negro teamsters, who were in the service of the Unionists, appears to be taken as a matter of course by the advocates of the South in this country. We must presume that they know their friends, and see no reason to be surprised. And yet there are circumstances in this case which should make them anxious for a reputation with which they have so far involved their own. These negroes were killed not in the pursuit of any military purpose. They were not in the battle field; they were not making armed resistance. They were on the turnpike road, driving their wagons, when the confederate party came up. The train which they were conducting was captured, and it was after the object had been gained that the negroes were taken out and shot in cold blood.

It is important to notice that this butchery was perpetrated not in some corner of secessia, by agents out of the reach of authority or public opinion. It was the work of officers of the great confederate army of the west, under the orders of Gen. Bragg. There was nothing in the attitude of the negroes to make a sudden resolution necessary; we must, therefore, assume that their murder was the effect of a previous determination.

We forbear to anticipate apologies that may be offered for this atrocious slaughter of men who had committed no crime to deserve death. Travelers who have visited the slave states say that if ever England should recognize the south, and come into close intimacy with its people, we shall all be astounded at the character of those whom we have chosen to patronize. It seems that we have not to wait for that contingency. The inevitable hour when the true issue of this war will be disclosed has come, and the south unfurls the black flag—its own flag—accordingly.

Gen. Benham, of Stone Island notoriety, has been restored to his position, and it is said he will be appointed to Hooker's old command.

Henry Ward Beecher was in the train with McClellan, last Sunday, in a front car—the hero behind. "Where is the general?" inquired a companion. "In the rear," replied Henry Ward.

YAZOO PASS.—The letter of our Helena correspondent discloses an important fact in regard to the movements of Gen. Grant against Vicksburg. Yazoo Pass is on the left bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below Helena. It leads into Yazoo river some distance from its mouth. General Grant, by cutting the levee of this pass, floods an immense extent of the enemy's country, and opens communication for small gunboats and steamboats through a point in the rear of Vicksburg. By these means it is supposed he will be able to capture the enemy's transport fleet, now safely protected in the Yazoo river by the rebel batteries at Haines Bluff; and at the same time transport a large land force, with which to cut off the Vicksburg army from the communications with the interior. The undertaking is great and hazardous, but we are assured, it will be pushed through to successful results.—Mo. Democrat.

REMOVAL!

DR. R. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL OFFICE to the new block of Jenkins & Devor, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Minor, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap25d4w

REMOVAL

DR. M. E. JOHNSON has removed to Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. ad2d4w

COMSTOCK & HARTWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors,

No. 60 Wall Street, N. Y. O. R. K.

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BRANCH OFFICE

For the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern over the Rock County Bank, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap25d4w

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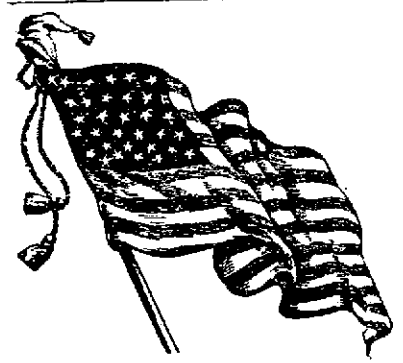
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REMOVAL



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reported Changes in the Army and Cabinet.

The New York Herald again reports that McClellan is to be recalled and placed at the head of the army; and further that the cabinet is to be reorganized upon a conservative basis, with Mr. Seward at its head.

Whether there is any truth in this prediction, is a matter of uncertainty. No friend of the administration, at least in the party that elected it, can deny or affirm the truth of the statement, as it is said that the administration seeks no counsel from its political friends. All the latter can do is to vote for the measures it deems necessary for the suppression of the rebellion and hold it accountable. That is the policy of the republican party in congress, according to the statement of Senator Grimes.

The New York Herald may, therefore, know as much about the future policy of the government as any one, and may be correct in its announcement. We hope it will prove a false prophet, and that neither Gen. McClellan will be recalled nor the cabinet made more conservative than it is. Considering that conservatism means, at this time, as little harm to the rebels as possible, and the salvation of slavery, whether the Union is saved or not, the country has had enough of it. It can scarcely stand another mouth of such policy, and if the change is to be made in that direction the people will be driven almost to despair.

The crisis of the fate of the Union, just now, hangs trembling in the balance. Give us vigor in war now, Mr. Lincoln, and not McClellan in the army, and more of Mr. Seward's ideas in the cabinet. Have they not been tried these two years and been found wanting? In God's name, have the people not sacrificed enough, that these dreamers and politicians should still go on with their methods? Why repeat the worn out policy of these men? It is not diplomacy and eternal delays that will win; these only give the rebels time to strengthen themselves, and foreign enemies opportunities of interference. We want, with all the energy that the nation possesses; and we want Fremont, and Butler, and Rosecrans to direct the storm which shall rain destruction upon the rebels, and not soft-handed McClellan, nor smiling, fair-weather Mr. Seward, who sends messages to the bloody traitors at Richmond that he would be glad to see them back in the senate again.

How to Direct Your Letters.—The Monroe Sentinel says: Letters for the 22d regiment should be directed "Co., 22d Reg. Wis. Vol. Inf., Nashville, Tenn.," and in the corner should be written, in addition to the above, "Coburn's Brigade, Baird's Division, Granger's Corps, Army of the Cumberland." By observing this rule letters will reach their destination much quicker and more certainly than they otherwise would.

The 15th Wisconsin.—On the 8th inst., the 15th Wisconsin was at Franklin, Tennessee, being sent thither with other troops, with a view to cutting off the retreat of the rebel force which recently attacked Fort Donelson. From thence they expected to move towards Columbia. Col. Heg, of the 15th, was in command of the brigade.

The proper address of the regiment is 2d brigade, 1st division army of the Cumberland, via Murfreesboro, Franklin, Tenn.

Want One of Our Counties.—The Minnesotans want us to give Douglas county to them, so that they can have a port on Lake Superior, and they have dispatched a commissioner, with a memorial to Madison, to ask the favor of us.

The gold discoveries of New Zealand are proving exceedingly rich, and emigrants are rushing thither by thousands.

The New Bedford Mercury says that Miss Lavinia Warren's fingers are all thumbs. The farmers of central Ohio are making arrangements to cultivate fax largely the coming season.

Tom Thumb and lady arrived at Washington Thursday evening. There was a ball in progress at Willard's, to which the little folks were invited. The self-possession of the brigadier and the graceful unconsciousness of his bride, as they circled the room through a column of gigantic admirers, their diminutiveness and their successful costume, stopped the dancing and turned the festive occasion into whispered discussions of problems in natural history.

On Monday last Mr. Benjamin Bushnell, of Herkimer, New York, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on the village skating park. Mr. B. skated around the park with a little assistance, and apologized for not doing as well as the rest, saying it was some little time since he had had on skates—just seventy years ago this winter, he believed.

The Louisville Democrat, good authority, says that the contemplated democratic convention is a fraud. It is a treasonable movement thinly disguised. Loyal democrats entirely repudiate it.

Legislative Summary.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—Another memorial was presented for the repeal of the law requiring the publication of the delinquent tax lists, this time by Sen. Vilas, from the board of supervisors of Manitowish county. Joint resolutions were introduced inviting the superintendents of the blind and of the deaf and dumb asylums to exhibit their pupils before the legislature at its present session. Sen. Clark introduced a resolution for another \$10 worth of postage stamps for each senator. Sen. Rich introduced a joint resolution that no new business be acted on after the 3d of March, and that the 16th of March be fixed as the day of final adjournment. These resolutions all lie over till tomorrow.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed: In relation to assessment and collection of taxes; to amend section 7 of chapter 124, revised statutes, in regard to "commencement of civil actions"; Sen. Bohan's bill to extend aid to the families of drafted men—Sen. Kelsey informing the senate that the secretary of state had decided that drafted men could obtain under existing laws the same aid for their families now extended to the families of volunteers.

The time for the consideration of the political resolutions, was changed from tomorrow evening to a week from next Friday evening.

ASSEMBLY.—The whole forenoon, until past 12 o'clock, was occupied in determining whether a set of resolutions transmitted to the assembly from the common council of Milwaukee, endorsing and commending the political doctrines embodied in the late message of Gov. Seymour of New York, should be printed in full in the journal of proceedings. After discussion to adjourn calls of the house, and points of order too numerous to mention, the house decided not to print the resolutions.

The bill respecting civil actions against persons in the military service, designed to meet the objections of the supreme court to a former act on the same subject, was passed.—Journal.

The Premium on Gold.

The secession sympathizers are making much ado about the speculative operations in gold which are carried on by the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street, and of course participated in to some extent by the lesser lights in other cities and towns throughout the country. They insist that paper money, including government treasury notes, is depreciated in proportion to the premium paid on coin. That this is a fallacy, business men understand perfectly well; but these unprincipled butchers hope to prejudice those who do not give much thought to the subject, against an administration which has been forced to subdue a rebellion which was in the outset, and still is, encouraged by their own diabolical schemes and machinations.

We find a very lucid exposition of this matter and of the laws and principles governing premium and discount, in the Cleveland Leader which we publish in full below. We bespeak for it a careful perusal: "Many persons have thoughtlessly fallen into an error respecting the relative value of gold and our current paper money. This needs correction, especially as rebel sympathizers and croakers are continually harping upon the 'ruinous depreciation of paper money.' These speculators in Wall street, by means of their warring of the stock market to some sixty per cent premium over legal tender notes, and the daring spirit of speculation so rife in the eastern money market has advanced still further.

"Therapists these white-livered 'peace sneaks' of the north, (vide Davis' message,) publish broadcast over the land that gold is sixty per cent. premium, and that consequently paper money is at the same discount, and only worth forty cents on the dollar. At the first glance this assumption seems correct to many. It is, nevertheless, a fallacy. It is totally false, and these siders and abettors of treason are either shamefully ignorant, or maliciously given to lying in their statements. We think they have a sprinkling of both infirmities in their 'constitutions'.

"Admitting that gold is sixty per cent. premium, it does not, by any means, follow that paper money is sixty per cent. discount. A moment's consideration will show this. For, if paper money is at sixty per cent. discount, or, in other words, is worth only forty cents on the dollar, then one hundred dollars of paper money will purchase only forty dollars of gold. Is that all that it will buy? Certainly not. Gold being worth sixty per cent. premium, the forty dollars will be worth only an advance of sixty per cent. on itself—in other words, it will be worth just sixty-four dollars in paper money.

"But, according to the statement of Mr. Seaboard, this same forty dollars in gold is worth \$100 of paper, whereas it is worth only \$64 of paper money. Allowing, then, the highest premium claimed, \$40 in gold will not be worth \$100 in paper money until the premium on gold has risen to 150 per cent.

"To illustrate further: The principle involved is the same as in the following transaction: A has a hundred dollar horse. This horse he sells to B for \$125. A has made twenty-five per cent. premium. A afterwards sells the horse to C for \$100. B loses by this sale how much? Only twenty per cent. But if A made and B lost each the same amount of twenty-five dollars, why is not their per cent. the same? Because they had different amounts invested, upon which amounts the rate per cent. depended.

"Discount ceases at one hundred per cent., for take one hundred from one hundred and nothing remains; but premium is unlimited, and may increase to any conceivable amount. Having given a hint upon the subject, any who are disposed may carry it out further.

"We add a brief table, omitting the fractions, from which can readily be ascertained the corresponding discount on paper currency, when gold is at given premium:

When gold commands	10 per cent. prem. paper money is 9 per cent. discount
20	18
30	23
40	29
50	36
60	43
70	51
80	60
90	70
100	80

"Thus admitting that gold is the proper standard of value in money matters, (which at present it is not, but has only a speculative value,) we see that although gold be sixty per cent. premium, paper money is only thirty-eight per cent. discount.

"We offer these hints and suggestions that those who read them may not be deceived by the perverse lying of secession editors and their deluded followers, who while they decry the currency of their own government, to the influence of whose fostering care they owe their past prosperity and present position, stand ever ready like Esau of old, to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, or faithless as their elder brother, Judas, seek to betray their country, stabbed in the house of his friends, and take their bribe therefor in these same despised legal tender notes. BAYKRR.

General Brown, the gallant defender of Springfield, Mo., has almost wholly re-appeared.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Office: Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The new gunboat Indiana followed the example of the Queen of the West, and ran the blockade at Vicksburg. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at 11 o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but, manned by unquailing hearts, she started on her perilous voyage, with watchful eyes on her fires. The Indiana, in spite of the precautions, was seen. The signal passed from battery to battery; then came the roar of artillery and the iron rain. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, which defiantly floated, dark, sullen and determined, down the Mississippi. The deep, reverberating reiterations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mighty was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant.

The Indiana safely passed the fiery ordeal and reached her destination, the mouth of the canal. It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.

Special to Chicago Journal.—There has been no arrival from Memphis since last evening.

The steamer Ruth goes down to-day with four paymasters and several millions of dollars on board—enough, it is said, to complete the payment of all the troops. Nearly thirty millions have passed to the army below within the last fortnight.

We understand that three dredging machines are now on the way to this place from Louisville. One is expected to arrive this evening. They are, no doubt, intended for use in another quarter—probably Vicksburg.

Some twenty-five government mules have been condemned and shot here within the last few days. They were said to have the glanders.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

The case of Knox, of the New York Herald, is not yet disposed of. It is said that correspondents generally are receiving a cold shoulder in Grant's army, and that newspapers are kept out, only an occasional copy finding its way to officers' quarters.

The steamer Polar Star has just arrived, with dates from Vicksburg to Wednesday.

Work on the canal, and at Lake Providence and Yazoo Pass, was still progressing.

On Tuesday, the 14th Wisconsin and 11th Illinois, when near Lake Providence, were attacked by a rebel force of three or four regiments. The rebels were repulsed and a number taken prisoners. One report says an entire Mississippi regiment was captured.

No boats have arrived from Memphis since Saturday. We have, however, the announcement by telegraph that important movements are taking place in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and that the rebels in a short time will be forced to either evacuate or surrender that place. There may be poetry in this, but we give it as we get it. There is no doubt that our forces are busy, and that the general health is improving.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A lawyer, named McHenry, of this city, was summoned before the United States grand jury yesterday and refused to testify with reference to his connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle, or reveal any of the signs, passwords, or secret obligations of the order, and was in consequence brought before the court, where he still refused, declaring that he would die first, and would lay in jail and rot. The court gave him 24 hours to consider over the matter and to decide whether he would answer or go to jail. Other witnesses are said to be refusing on the ground of fear for their lives, &c., if they divulge anything. All agree that each member is sworn to support the democratic nominees for offices, oppose this abolition war, and say that they have signs by which each other can be known in battle, &c.

The copperheads are terribly exercised about it. While the republican administration has ignored politics in its appointments since the commencement of the rebellion, the incoming administration has turned out every single republican and Union man where they had the power, and supplied his place with a genuine copperhead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is general rejoicing over the unanimous passage of the conscription bill in the senate last night. The democrats are expected to oppose it bitterly, but they did not suppose it would be put on its passage and so went off about 10 or 11 o'clock at night to a party at Count Mercier's. The loyal border state man, however, with republicans made up a majority and put the bill through by a vote at midnight. It exempts nobody on account of official position, except the president, cabinet officers, members of the judiciary and governors. The attempt to exempt clergymen was voted down by a large majority, as also was an attempt to exempt congressmen and members of state legislatures. It contains, however, a provision for paying the government a sum of money, where the conscript cannot go, with which bounty the government will procure a substitute. The exemptions are nearly all in behalf of poor, and persons having poor, dependent families in charge. It is expected that those features will render it remarkably popular. It is understood that the house military committee will probably report back without any amendments, and put it through under the previous question.

The house acted this evening upon the senate's amendments to the finance bill. They agreed to the senate's amendment, that interest on the interest-bearing notes should be paid in legal tenders, and non-concurred in the following:

First.—The provision making interest-bearing notes also a legal tender.

Second.—The senate's amendment cutting down the amount of legal tenders from two hundred to fifty millions.

Third.—The senate's amendments to the house bank taxation section with the gradual scale.

The whole matter will now go to the committee of conference, when the senate is likely to carry most of its points. If Mr. Chase urges them as administrative necessities, it will be sure to do so. Gold speculators are professing that in the meanwhile gold will go up again.

The house expected to take up Mr. Sherman's back bill to-morrow, when its friends claim it will go through with little or no opposition on the republican side.

Mr. Grimes' senate bill was passed by the senate to-day, and authorized the President in all civil and foreign wars to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and establish such rules and regulations for the government and the control thereof, as he may deem expedient. Mr. Grimes, besides urging the bill on other grounds, said he wished to give the administration all the means and appliances for an anti-secession war, and then hold the President and cabinet strictly responsible for their use, and demand of them success.

Collamer and McDougall supported the measure in speeches; Sumner, Dixon and Garret Davis opposed. The measure was carried by five to one.

The latest advices from the City of Mexico are up to the 9th of January, when an attack was daily expected on Puebla, which was regarded as having sufficient garrison and fortifications to resist the French, who were approaching 20,000 strong.

The committee on the conduct of the war will probably recommend not to print their report about Franklin's interference with Burnside's plan at Fredericksburg, and subsequently, for the sake of the good of several.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.

Gen. Davidson has communicated a letter to headquarters containing important information of the expedition to Batesville. It returned without loss, after wounding ten rebels and killing five. Forty prisoners were taken, including two captains and one lieutenant colonel. They were badly frost-bitten and paroled. Hindman has once been ordered to Vicksburg, but his men refused to go. Three hundred forced to death on their retreat from Van Buren. Two hundred deserters are concealed in the cane and brush within twenty miles of Batesville. A few came into our lines. Many more would have done so, but our way was too short. The federal army has been assisted within twenty-five miles of Jacksonport, in the way of forage, for six months, at the rate of 3,000 bushels of corn per day. There are mills within six miles of Batesville sufficient to grind 1,200 bushels of corn daily. Marmaduke has stripped the country of all good horses and mules.

CINCINNATI, February 17.

The will of Nicholas Longworth was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves all his property to his widow and children, and not one cent to any charitable or benevolent object. His estate is estimated from six to seven millions. He leaves his widow the homestead, and an annuity of \$8,000. The will from all taxes, but leaves a divided between her son Joseph Longworth, his daughters, Mrs. Flagg and Mrs. Lark Anderson, and his grand-son, John L. Stettin. He gives his faithful colored servant, who has been with him over twenty years, the piffling sum of \$500. To the children of a deceased sister he gives \$350 each.—The will was executed in 1853, with a codicil in 1852. From his great wealth, it was supposed that he would be endowed with the college, hospital, or other noble institutions or legacies to the many benevolent societies in our city, but he has not. His charitable acts during his life time were few, and were more the results of his eccentricities than of genuine benevolence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 9.

Enlistments in the negro brigade have fallen off considerably of late, and General Hunter, who is determined to do all he can to realize his famous prophecy of last year, has ordered that all adult negroes in the department capable of bearing arms shall be at once drafted into the military service. He deems this measure to be justified by military necessity. The negroes themselves are of more service to the government as soldiers than as idlers and hangers on, and under the restrictions of military discipline he thinks they will be best fitted to enjoy the liberty which has been conferred upon them.

The draft is to be made at an early day. The plantations are to be left to the care of the women, who are to constitute the agricultural force hereafter. Only such negroes as are in the employ of the quartermasters, and indispensable to wagonmen, lightermen, teamsters and laborers, are exempt. With diligence and thoroughness in the work, probably four or five thousand contrabands will find themselves in the meshes of a soldier's uniform within the coming month.

An important nocturnal reconnaissance of the rebel fortifications was recently made. Charleston is a second Sebastopol. It is defended by over a thousand guns, many of them of improved European fabric. Every island, point, river, creek, and swamp in proximity to Charleston is commanded by hostile cannon. Fort Moultrie is iron-cased on the harbor front, and the whole work is bomb proof. The rebels have two rams and one iron-cased battery, the latter mounting eight 100 pounder rifled cannon, for the defence of the harbor.

The casemated tier of guns at Fort Sumter is clothed in iron armor. Parallel bars of railroad iron traverse the works, and run perpendicularly from the base to the upper lines. The embrasures are protected by massive projections of the same material, presenting acute angles at every side.—The rebel batteries are fully garrisoned. The rebel army now in Charleston and the fortifications thereof is about 35,000 strong, and this force is being rapidly augmented. To capture Charleston our military and naval commanders think it will take a large naval and land force, and will occupy a period of six weeks or more. Last night six vessels were seen in the harbor, and it was believed that they were doubt not withstanding its seeming impregnability.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The Herald's special says the president intends to restore McClellan to the head of the army, next month, and reorganize the cabinet on a conservative basis, with Seward in his present position.

It is generally believed that the conference committee on the finance bill that the senate will concede to the house the three hundred million legal tenders, that the house will concede to the senate the bank bill and one per cent tax on bank circulation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Extracts from rebel papers: In the confederate congress, Foote, of Tenn., offered a resolution to the effect that President Davis shall, on or before May 1st, withdraw the present diplomatic agents from every foreign country, and the governments of which shall be no longer allowed to exercise consular powers, except upon an exequatur asked for at the hands of the confederate states and granted by the same.—The resolution further declares that the conduct of the emperor of France, in proposing to European powers to unite with him in mediation has been highly gratifying, both to the government and the people of the confederate states.

The tone of the Richmond journals generally indicates want of hope and spirit. All prospects of foreign mediation seem to be given up, and the present is considered the most critical period of the whole war. According to Richmond papers, information has been received there that the entire army of the Potomac is evacuating its position, and being divided between Washington and Fort Monroe.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 13.

The enemy are putting up batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the purpose of protecting their men when they commence to pull down bridges across the river. Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Frankfort says: "The rebels assembled here to-day, for the purpose of making nominations for the August elections. The house refused the use of the hall by a decisive vote. They rented the theatre. Delegates from forty counties are present."

David Merriweather was elected chairman. On taking the chair he said he hoped the convention would do nothing that good loyal citizens should not do. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers with fixed bayonets formed in front of the theatre.

When called to order, Gen. Gilchrist presided, and the following order: Reliable information having been received at headquarters that a number of emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here not residents, or members of the legislature, or officers of the state government, forthwith to report their names at these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the government.

Col. Gilbert took the stand and said: To facilitate proceedings and save the convention trouble, he wished the adjutant would take the names of delegates. He said there are those here who we know to be rebels of the worst kind, under the disguised name of democrats. You have assembled here with the hope of perfecting your designs, but it will not do. Repudiated by the legislature who have refused you the use of their hall and democratic newspapers scorn and disown you, there is no use in your holding a convention in Kentucky. There will be none but men of undoubted loyalty to the government allowed to run for any office. Such meetings as you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and to avoid difficulty you will disperse to your homes, and in future desert from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon our state.

After Col. Gilbert had spoken an attempt was made to offer resolutions which were respectfully declined by Col. Gilbert. The body then adjourned. There is some excitement in the city, but no noise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The rebels are working up great energy. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite Falmouth on the low ground near the river, and are continuing them along the river bank in front of Fredericksburg. Jackson's force is said to be two miles south of Fredericksburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.

The senate to-day unanimously passed resolutions protesting against interference with any California land claim. A trial of the capacity of California to produce cotton will be made this season. Five to ten acres of land will be planted in various places in the Sacramento valley, one field of 20 acres near Stockton. Different varieties of seed will be used.

Portland, Oregon, dates to the 11th have been received. Snow in Florence, Salmon river, is five feet deep. The people are plowing about Lewiston. New diggings have been found near Prairie City, producing rich and extensive fields.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.

The Alabama burned the brig Castleman near Guadaloupe Ceilagueros on the 27th ult., off Altos de Rock. The crew were landed at St. Domingo City. Semmes took her nautical instruments. The Alabama also burned, on the 26th ult., the barque Golden Era of New York for Aspinwall, also, the schooner Havana of Boston, was captured by a privateer, probably the Retribution, on the 31st of Hayti. The crew were safely landed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.

Returned cotton buyers report that the Mississippi legislature has made it a penal offense to sell cotton, except to the confederate states.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The World's Memphis correspondent writes concerning Vicksburg operations that there three plans under consideration. The one which will probably be adopted is to enter Lake Providence, 75 miles above Vicksburg, cutting one or more channels, reach the Tenessee and Macons bayous, which from the Tenessee river empties into the Black river. The latter is a tributary of Red river. If so it would probably result in turning the Mississippi into the Atchafalaya river, thus making the latter the great river of the continent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Feb. 18.

The Richmond Dispatch says, editorially: The north are fighting as much for self preservation as the south is against subjugation; that the time has passed when the national government sought to extinguish the south. The further prosecution of the war is to save the north from the ravages of ruin, which the success of the south must precipitate.

Another article denounces John Van Buren for turning a political compromise, and repudiates all idea of mediation, recognition and intervention as tending to relax action, and the efforts towards filling up the ranks of the army. It says the present is the most critical period of the war.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Flour 10c better, 7,504.75 extra state; 7,904.05 R. H. O. Wheat 12c better, 1,444.62; Corn spring; 1,634.17; Milwaukee club; 1,724.77 red western; Corn to be sold, 64.95; Rye firm; 64.95; Whisky firm, 564.57. Stocks lower. Gold 62 3/4.

[From the London Daily News, January 21.]

THE MURDER OF NEGROES AT MURFREESBORO.—The wanted murder, near Murfreesboro, of twenty negro teamsters, who were in the service of the Unionists, appears to be taken as a matter of course by the advocates of the South in this country.

We must presume that they know their friends, and are so ready to be surprised. And there are circumstances in this case which should make them anxious for a reputation with which they have so far involved their own. These negroes were killed not in the pursuit of any military purpose. They were not in the battle field; they were not making armed resistance.—They were on the turnpike road, driving their wagons, when the confederate party came up. The train which they were conducting was captured, and it was after the object had been gained that the negroes were taken out and shot in cold blood.

It is important to notice that this butchery was perpetrated not in some corner of secession, by agents out of the reach of authority or public opinion. It was the work of officers of the great confederate army of the west, under the orders of Gen. Bragg. There was nothing in the attitude of the negroes to make a sudden resolution necessary; we must, therefore, assume that their murder was the effect of a previous determination.

We forbear to anticipate apologies that may be offered for this atrocious slaughter of men who had committed no crime to deserve death. Travelers who have visited the slave states say that if ever England should recognize the south, and come into close intimacy with its people we shall all be astounded at the character of those whom we have chose to patronize. It seems that we have not to wait for that contingency. The inevitable hour when the true nature of this war were be disclosed to the eyes of the south and the black flag—its own flag—accordingly.

Gen. Benham, of Stone Inlet notoriety, has been restored to his position, and it is said he will be appointed to Hooker's old command.

Henry Ward Beecher was in the train with McClellan, last Sunday, in a front car—the hero behind. "Where is the general?" inquired a companion. "In the rear as usual," replied Henry Ward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.

J. H. BALCH, Having had charge of the Abstract Books of Bennett, Casady & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his connection with the public offices as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Register of Deeds), and familiarity with the records of the County, is prepared to furnish ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON, embracing everything on conveyances, Taxes and Judgments, &c. No charge for Examination. CONTRACTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND AT VERY REASONABLE RATES. Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention. J. H. BALCH, Notary Public. Janesville, Rock County, Wis. 3d law

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Best in the World. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid black or brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the right side of each box. Factory, No. 51, Barclay Street, New York. mysl [Late 235 Broadway or 16 Bond St.] daily

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. FENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS To the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Smith, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap28awt

REMOVAL

DR. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. 3d law

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 17th, 1922:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 8:45 P. M.	7:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago, N. Y., north, 11:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milwaukee, way, 9:45 P. M.	11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
Madison, way, 11:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	11:00 P. M.
Monroe and way, 10:45 A. M.	4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Bellevue and way, 8:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.		
Overland mail to Madison closes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.		
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays from 12 M. to 1 P. M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Club Meeting.

Our friends will not forget the meeting of the Union Club at the Court Room THIS EVENING.

When the enemies of the government make their organizations, let the loyal men of the country combine in its defense. A punctual and general attendance is desirable. The hour of meeting is half-past seven.

A Useful Record.

While in Madison recently we visited the office of Mr. E. B. Quiner, who is preparing a history of the regiments sent by this state into the Union army. This history has been compiled from official returns made to the adjutant general of this state, and from the correspondence of the press of the state, and forms a very full and accurate record not only of every regiment and company, but of every individual enlisted in the service of his country. The compilation embraces a record similar to the abstracts of title to real estate now so much in use. After a full history of the organization of a regiment, the muster rolls of each company are copied, and then the history of each individual is carried out, as far as it can be ascertained. An examination of Capt. Ely's company showed but four names to which a history was not appended. In many cases it was a sad record of death, wounds and sickness. In others it was an honorable mention of promotion. In still others the date of discharge was among the incidents chronicled. The number of deaths, however, are far less than the decorated ranks of the company and the fatalities of war would lead one to suppose. For many purposes this record of Mr. Quiner is now invaluable, and will increase in usefulness as the war progresses. It is the only one of the kind in the state, and many items of information in relation to any person in the service which anxious friends may desire may be readily obtained from it.

In the prosecution of his work, Mr. Quiner has laid the army correspondence of the press of the state largely under contribution. We found filed in his office a large portion of the correspondence of the Gazette. This correspondence is carefully sorted and arranged, and many a soldier who has supposed he was simply writing a letter to his immediate friends through the medium of his newspaper, has been contributing materials for a future public history of the war in which he is engaged. Mr. Quiner remarked to us that he found the correspondence in the Gazette among the best and most useful which has come under his observation, and regards the general correspondence of the Wisconsin press as superior to that of any other state with which he is acquainted. His opportunities for observation and large experience as a former newspaper publisher give a high value to this judgment.

Mr. Quiner has the material ready for a volume containing the history of the first regiments formed in the state. When published, it will exhibit a large amount of labor, and embody a mass of information to be obtained nowhere else in the same form.

The anticipated social gathering at the house of Rev. E. J. Goodspeed on Friday evening is deferred on account of Mr. Goodspeed being unexpectedly called away. [Com.]

A PAPER AT STOUTSBURY.—Messrs. Powell & Hoxie have just started a neat seven-column newspaper at Stoughton, in Dane county. It is called the Stoughton Register, and is neutral in politics.

Among the recent nominations for major generals is that of Brigadier General C. Washburn, of this state.

PERSONAL.—Col. Thomas H. Ruger has been on a visit to his parents in this city for a day or two past. He obtained a fifteen days' furlough, which has nearly expired—the first leave of absence he has asked since he left the state with his regiment at the commencement of the war. No officer in the army has exhibited greater fidelity to his duty, and none has earned more worthily the rank he holds.

WOOD GAS.—The gas at Fon du Lac is made from maple wood. It is more difficult to purify than that made by coal, but the coal comes so high that it was necessary to change. The Press of that city says of the wood gas, comparing it with others:

The productive qualities of the different materials used show the following results: Maple wood per cord 6,000 feet gas; Pine wood per cord 8,000 feet gas; Maple wood per cord 17,000 feet gas.

The maple wood used weighed 3,500 pounds to the cord, and shows a productive capacity of 7,715 feet to the ton, 7,715 feet more than an equal weight of coal.

In the manufacture of gas from maple wood, there is also a very valuable product not obtained from any other material viz: charcoal of a superior quality, which readily sells to refiners of spirits for 50 cents per bushel.

STRAW FOR PAPER.—The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal says that large quantities of straw are being bought in the western part of that county and taken to Niagara Falls to be manufactured into paper. Five dollars per ton is paid for the straw and \$1.50 per ton for drawing. The machinery at the falls has been arranged for the manufacture of straw into paper.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly to the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Public Strangers and Soldiers who over-take the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

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Inimitable Hair Restorative!
It is Not a Dye.

But restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capillary tubes with natural menses, impeding by age of disease. All instances where color is lost from the hair, and effort of themselves no dressing. Hemstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant Beauty.

promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasure to the hair. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Sold by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 19, 1923.

We make up prices as follows: 25; good to extra milling spring 1.15/1.20; fair to good shipping grades, 1.05/1.12; rejected qualities 90/100. BARLEY—choice samples 1.15/1.40 per 60 lbs, and 90/100, the common to fair. RYE—in good request at 70/75 per 60 lbs. CORN—pure white dent 50c per 60 lbs.; yellow and mixed lots 45/47; ear do 38/42 per 70 lbs. OATS—good local and shipping demand at 50/55c per bushel. WHEAT—choice white 1.60/1.75 per 60 lbs, common to fair quality 90/100. TIMOTHY SEED—less active at \$1.50/2.00 per 40 lbs. MGS—fresh, 7/10c per dozen. BUTTER—plenty at 12/14c to choice rolls. FLOUR—spring at 12/14c, 30/35c, per 100 lbs. POULTRY—dressed chickens 45/50c per lb, turkeys 50/55c. EGGS—Green, to 65/70; Dry, 11/13. DRESSED HOGS—quiet at 4.25/4.50 per 100 for heavy to extra heavy and 5.00/4.00 for light.

OHIO PREMIUM

GRAINDRILL

Grass Seed Sower.

HAVING sold over three hundred of these drills in this state the past year, and eleven hundred having been used in northern Illinois and this state the year before, the Ohio State Fair, which has induced me to advertise some of the peculiar properties of this drill over others.

It is a drill of the kind which a driver's seat attached or not at the pleasure of the purchaser. It will sow all kinds of grain and grass seed. It will not break or clog, and will sow from 1/2 to 6 bushels per acre.

It will sow correct when driving fast or slow. The quantity is changed without any change of gear, and can easily change from narrow to single row, can in rowing use one half the drill or less if desired.

THE DRIVER'S SEAT is attached to the front of the drill, and the work is done with perfect ease, without the trouble of getting out of the seat, and while in such a position that he can see the whole operation and know that every thing is working. The drill is so combined that there is no weight upon the horse's neck when the drill is in operation.

This improvement, combined with the **Steel Spring Shovel** or rotary and strong ground will clear itself from roots and stones or any other obstructions which may come in its way, without the necessity of stopping to replace a broken pin, thereby causing a delay and rendering the drill useless.

The Cheapest and Best Drill ever offered, and we think that every careful thinking farmer will agree with us in this respect. It is the Ohio State Fair, in September last, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Took the First Premium over the Buckeye and Star Drills and others, so the people can form their own opinions in relation to what is thought of these drills at home. It is also conceded that this drill is the **Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team** of any drill made. These drills will be on exhibition at the **CORN EXCHANGE, JANESVILLE**, and other prominent places in the state, and also by the numerous farmers who attend last year's show, out this county and state. These drills are

WARRANTED to be in good order, to work well during the seeding, and to properly adjust, to distribute the seed regularly, and to sow a quantity of seed per acre, uniformly sowed broadcast; to be well made, of good material, and durable; and if the purchaser will, we will show him the directions accompanying the drills, in using the same.

This drill has been awarded the First Premium at the Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa State Fairs, and for the past three years in succession it has received the highest premium at the Ohio State Fair, and all the County and District Fairs where it has been exhibited in competition with all the different kinds of drills manufactured in Ohio and the west.

All Competition Beaten! Also this drill was awarded the First Premium at the Ohio and Illinois State Fairs in 1921, in competition with (at the Ohio State Fair) The Star Drill, manufactured by Baldwin, Devitt & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fritz & Kuhn's Drill, manufactured at Dayton, O. Kuhn & Haines' Drill, manufactured at Dayton, O. Haines & Gracie Drill, manufactured by Thomas Mues & Co., Springfield, O. Paige & Gray Drill, manufactured at Hamilton and Meigs, O. Hoover Drill, manufactured by I. Hoover & Son, Mansfield, O. Moore Drill, manufactured at the Legation Works, Springfield, O.

(At the Illinois State Fair) M. L. Gorman's Drill, manufactured by Baldwin, Devitt & Co., Cleveland, O. Randall Roller Drill, manufactured in Michigan. Moore Patent Drill, manufactured at the Legation Works, Springfield, O. Soley & Haines' Drill, manufactured in Peoria, Ill. Kuhn & Haines' Drill, manufactured at Dayton, O. Rice & Dickinson's Drill, manufactured in Ill. For further information apply in person or by letter to **W. O. GRAY**, 24-26-28 W. Janesville, Wis., General Agent.

WE WILL

NOW SELL A GOOD

HATOR CAP

CHEAPER

IN THE WEST

Just Received,

THE LARGEST STOCK BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LUGGAGE

HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

NEW AND GOOD

MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hats shaped accurately to the head with the French Combed Hair.

HAT STORE

JOHN R. BEALE.

RAGS WANTED.

100 TONS of Rags wanted, for which goods or cash will be paid when it amounts to a dollar.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

DAILY arrivals of Wall Paper. We have in stock and are receiving the largest assortment and best quality of Wall Paper ever brought to this city. Remember that we are at least 20 per cent below any dealer in the city on these goods.

Legal Blanks of all kinds for sale.

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